

# THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL & ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 9.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



IN THE SKIRMISH LINE AT BATOCHE.  
(From a Sketch by Mr. E. W. Morrison.)

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Such communications should be addressed to the  
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All letters on business subjects should be directed to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto."

TORONTO, MAY 30TH, 1885.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order that persons residing in country districts where no newsdealer is established may find it less difficult to obtain the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, the publishers will undertake to mail eight numbers to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Friends can club for four numbers each, if they wish. Those who order should be particular in stating whether they desire to be supplied from No. 1 successively. Address THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

The suppression of the half-breed rebellion is complete. Riel and many of his council are now in the hands of the authorities, and the country between Carlton and Prince Albert has been completely pacified. Gen. Middleton having enquired into the state of affairs at Prince Albert, has proceeded by boat to Battleford with the bulk of his command, and assumed the direction of future operations.

Poundmaker and his headmen have surrendered and submitted to being disarmed, all his prisoners, who had been well treated, having been liberated.

Big Bear alone holds out, and it is asserted that, with 800 warriors, he is determined to fight Gen. Strange's brigade. Gen. Middleton will, however, no doubt soon set out to tackle Bruin in the rear.

The base of supplies, to be forwarded by trail, has been changed from Swift Current to Moose Jaw.

The Governor-General's Body Guard have distinguished themselves by the arrest of White Cap and his following.

### OUR NEXT ISSUE

Will contain many interesting illustrations of localities and incidents furnished by our constantly increasing staff of contributors in the North-West Field force. Subjects have already been placed in the hands of our artists from Battleford (by Lieut. Wadmore, I. S. O.), from Touch-

wood Hills (by Col. Turnbull), from Camp Denison (by a trooper of the Body Guard), from Fort McLeod, etc. We have at last succeeded in securing a photograph from which to reproduce a satisfactory portrait of Lieut. Howard, the Connecticut militia officer, who has worked the gatlings with such good effect. One page of the next number will be devoted to the Dufferin Rifles of Brantford, the engraving of which could not be completed for insertion this week; and the public funeral of the late Lieut. Fitch will also be fully illustrated in No. 10.

### THE PUNISHMENT OF THE REBEL LEADER.

RIEL having been safely delivered by the military power into the hands of the civil authorities at Regina, the Government should put him on his trial without undue delay. In a case like this, justice should not only be sure but speedy for the "terror of evil doers and a praise to them that do well." It has already been shown that the trial may be before a jury of six, presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate, or by militia general court-martial. The latter would seem best suited to the exigencies of the present case, and the Government will incur serious responsibility if it delay the initiation of proceedings.

By section 8 of the Mutiny Act it is provided that no sentence of death by general court-martial shall pass unless two-thirds, at least, of the officers present shall concur therein—no sentence of penal servitude shall be for a period of less than five years; and no sentence of imprisonment shall be for a period longer than two years.

Section 106 of the Articles of War provides that a general court-martial in any of the colonies (with certain specific exceptions) shall consist of not less than five commissioned officers, each of whom shall have held a commission for three years before the assembling of the court.

### COLLAPSE OF THE REBEL- LION, AND FITTING RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES OF THE TROOPS.

ONE of the most significant evidences of the complete success accomplished by the victory at Batoche is to be found in the report of the trip of the steamer Northcote which brought down the escort that took Louis Riel to Regina:—

"Owing to the head wind they made but slow progress, and had plenty of time to view the country on either side of the river. All along they observed that settlers were returning to their homes, though every house bore a white flag, and the half-breeds, men, women and children, ran down the bank to greet them, everyone waving a flag of truce. Even men who were working in the fields had white flags waving from their hats, or fastened to the backs of their coats."

Indeed, it would appear that no one welcomed the restoration of peace more heartily than those who have recently been regarded as "the enemy." The work of the volunteer militia is obviously nearly completed, as the suppression of the Indian revolt on the North Saskatchewan may be expected to soon close the campaign and justify the troops being ordered home.

General Middleton will doubtless receive fitting honors and possibly promotion at the hands of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Canadian Parliament may be expected by a unanimous vote to recognize in a substantial manner his claim upon the country's gratitude. What a welcome awaits the gallant officers and men who have fought under him, when they return to their homes! Whatever public and private honors may await them, we sincerely trust that the Queen will be pleased to recognize the claim of all who have served in the present campaign to receive a medal that will bear Her Majesty's image, the participants in the engagement which ended the rebellion to be also permitted to wear a clasp with the inscription "Batoche."



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# P. BURNS.



## UNCIVILIZED WARFARE.

No one could read the accounts sent from Battleford of the wanton destruction of the settlers' effects wrought by the Indians who raided that town and the houses in its vicinity without feeling indignation and disgust at the vandalism of those ignorant savages. It is, however, still more painful to read the following account by the *Mail's* correspondent, "G. H. H.," of the conduct of Canadian soldiers:—

"Notwithstanding the strict orders of Gen. Middleton against looting, I fear that a great deal has been done, and from nearly every deserted half-breed house not only have relic-hunters secured some highly-prized treasure, but others, from either pure mischief or in a spirit of revenge, have wantonly destroyed considerable property. At Fish Creek, Madame Tourond's house was wrecked and the furniture destroyed. An almost new sewing machine was broken to pieces, the stove broken, and the household goods generally knocked into smithereens. At the Crossing here, Vandal's house (formerly owned by Gabriel Dumont), already shows signs of the destructive spirit of some of the troops. The windows were smashed, the clock and bedsteads torn to pieces, and the floor covered with debris. To-morrow (probably before this leaves here) the whole outfit (that word 'outfit' in the West is a comprehensive one) will be a victim of the flames. This man Vandal is an arch-rebel, and some of the men feel that if they can not reach him with a bullet they can touch him in a tender spot—his pocket; nevertheless, house-robbing and plundering are not war."

The above was dated May 8, and we indulged the hope that no more would be heard of such unsoldierlike practices. However, the same correspondent, writing after the battle of Batoche, shows that plundering was still going on. He says:—

"In the morning looting began, and, as the General's orders previously issued against it could not be enforced, no interference was made. Some of the men needed articles of underwear, blacking, combs, etc., and these were hurriedly snatched. Guards were of course put on the stores, but the ill-assorted stores somehow or other disappeared. Trunks were ransacked and trophies of the war secured."

Now, herein are serious charges against the troops—libellous if false, but disgraceful enough if true. Surely the whole force has not become demoralized by so brief a campaign to such an extent that the General cannot enforce discipline. No mention has yet been made of the appointment of a provost marshal; but it is surely high time, if wholesale robbery and devastation are being committed by those who went up to enforce the preservation of law and order, that an example should be made of the offenders, if any there be.

## AN OPPORTUNE SUGGESTION.

LONDON, May 21, '85.

The Grip Pub. Co., Toronto:—

GENTLEMEN,—May I ask if it is your intention to publish a colored picture of the charge at Batoche? I am sure it would have a large sale here. The enterprise and ability displayed in the production of the WAR NEWS is the subject of much comment here.

Yours, etc.,

SUBSCRIBER TO WAR NEWS.

[We have pleasure in announcing that such a picture as suggested above is already in preparation, and will be ready for publication very shortly.—Ed.]

## THE THREE PRISONERS OF WHITE CAP'S BAND.

To the Editor of the Canadian Pictorial:

SIR,—A good deal of ridicule is being cast upon a picture in a recent number of your paper which represents three Indian prisoners, still in possession of their arms, being escorted into camp. It seems so entirely irregular that I have ventured to ask if you can furnish any explanation.

A STAFF SERGEANT.

St. Catharines, May 25.

[We can only explain that, so far as our present information goes, the fact was correctly represented by our picture in No. 7, as it was based upon not only a sketch, but MS. statement by Mr. Curzon, our special artist with Gen. Middleton, shewing that the prisoners actually, though prisoners, remained in possession of their rifles. We have heard a great deal of criticism on this apparent blunder in the picture, which we believe, nevertheless, to be correct. We fully agree with Staff Sergeant that the fact was entirely irregular, though special circumstances may have existed to justify it.—Ed.]

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## THE BATTLE OF BATOCHE.

HAVING done full justice to the other corps who have participated in the operations against the rebels, personally conducted by General Middleton, it is some satisfaction to be able to present some scenes showing the gallant conduct of the Midland Battalion, which, though it had not arrived in time to take a hand in the engagement at Fish Creek, did splendid service in the three days' fighting at Batoche which "broke the back-bone of the rebellion."

## IN THE SKIRMISH LINE,

as represented in our frontispiece, we have a glimpse of the cool and determined manner in which the troops kept "pegging away," to use the General's expression, at the enemy, who occupied a position infinitely more secure from harm and therefore more advantageous for taking a quiet aim than our gallant fellows enjoyed. The sergeant and private in the foreground are evidently at work in a business-like manner, and they are obviously too intent upon their purpose to give much attention to what is going on to the right, left, or rear of them, where more than one brave fellow has already felt the effect of halfbreeds' bullets or buckshot.

## THE BAYONET CHARGE.

Riel's unwise threat that if General Middleton would not cease his attack, and grant the arch-rebel an interview, which was conveyed to the commander-in-chief by a messenger who came a second time from the halfbreed defences under a flag of truce, was probably the immediate cause of the charge being ordered, though it is clear that such a movement was already in contemplation whenever the proper moment should arrive. The General's official report says:—

"We reconnoitred my right front with all my mounted men, yesterday morning, with a view to withdrawing as many of the enemy as possible from my left attack, which was the key of the position, and on my return to camp I forced on my left and then advanced the whole line with a cheer and dash worthy of the soldiers of any army. The effect was remarkable. The enemy in front of our left were forced back from pit to pit, and those in the strongest pit (facing east) found themselves turned and our men behind them. Then commenced a *sauve qui peut*, and they fled, leaving blankets, coats, hats, boots, trousers, and even guns, in their pits. The conduct of the troops was beyond praise, the Midland and Royal Grenadiers vieing with each other in gallantry. They were well supported by the 90th, and flanked by the mounted portion of the troops. The artillery and Gatling also assisted in the attack with good effect."

Some of the Winnipeg papers have, it appears, given umbrage by monopolizing to the 90th almost exclusive credit for the spirited advance which terminated the affair. A special to the *Mail*, dated May 20, however, says that "When the advance was ordered the 90th occupied the right, the Grenadiers the centre, and the Midland the left," by which it is clear, taken in connection with the General's report, that the Midland were called upon to storm "the key of the position." This despatch goes on to say that "the Grenadiers were the first to enter the ravine and encounter the rebels in the rifle-pits, but the heaviest charge was made by the Midland Battalion, who rushed forward with a cheer which was taken up and re-echoed by the whole line with such force and vigour that the enemy became panic-stricken and scampered off in all directions, the gallant 90th close in pursuit." The charge was, in fact, made with such *elan* that, as shown by the official report, the enemy were, if not actually frightened out of their boots and trousers, so dismayed at the sight of the "thin red line," fringed with cold steel, that many of them left these indispensable articles of attire behind them. The gatling was manipulated by Lieut. Howard, the American militia officer, in such excellent style that it actually appeared to be shooting in every direction at once. The scene was exciting beyond description, as the fleeing rebels, closely pursued by our men on horseback and on foot, fled towards the river. Their comrades on the other side, who were watching the engagement, took alarm, mounted their ponies and galloped away, leaving the village in the undisputed possession of our troops. A party of halfbreeds endeavoured to escape across the river, but when in the midst of the stream were drowned. A shell from the battery was laid upon one scow, and when the smoke cleared away the empty barge was seen floating helplessly down the river, the cable being broken, and those on board the scow either killed or thrown into the water. Four members of the 45th battalion company in the

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AND

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It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

Number 1 was issued on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Battle of Duck Lake, March 27th; The Muster of the Tenth Royals and Queen's Own at the Drill Shed, Toronto, March 28th; The Fort at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Tenth Royals and Queen's Own marching out of the Drill Shed, Toronto, to receive Clothing, etc., Saturday Night, March 28th; Fort Carlton; Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet; Pie-a-pot, Chief of the Crees; Cree Indians. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals for the North-West, March 30th.

Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Indian Teepee and Rebel Half-breed; Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Cars en route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carleton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page supplement showing Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 65th Battalion (French Canadians) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:—

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Port Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:—

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gatlings; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Reading Battalion Orders in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Oulmet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:—

Major-Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Relief of Battleford; Incident in connection with the Fort Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:—

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained at Port Arthur; The Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.G.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:—

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of Interest. Also a two-page Cartoon (by J. W. Bengough), entitled "And Now For Business," in which Major-General Middleton is represented as preparing to strike the decisive blow against the Rebels.

No. 8, published Saturday, May 23rd, contained the following illustrations:—

A Look-out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine Two-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek (from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon).

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

Future issues will be mailed from the office of publication on date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

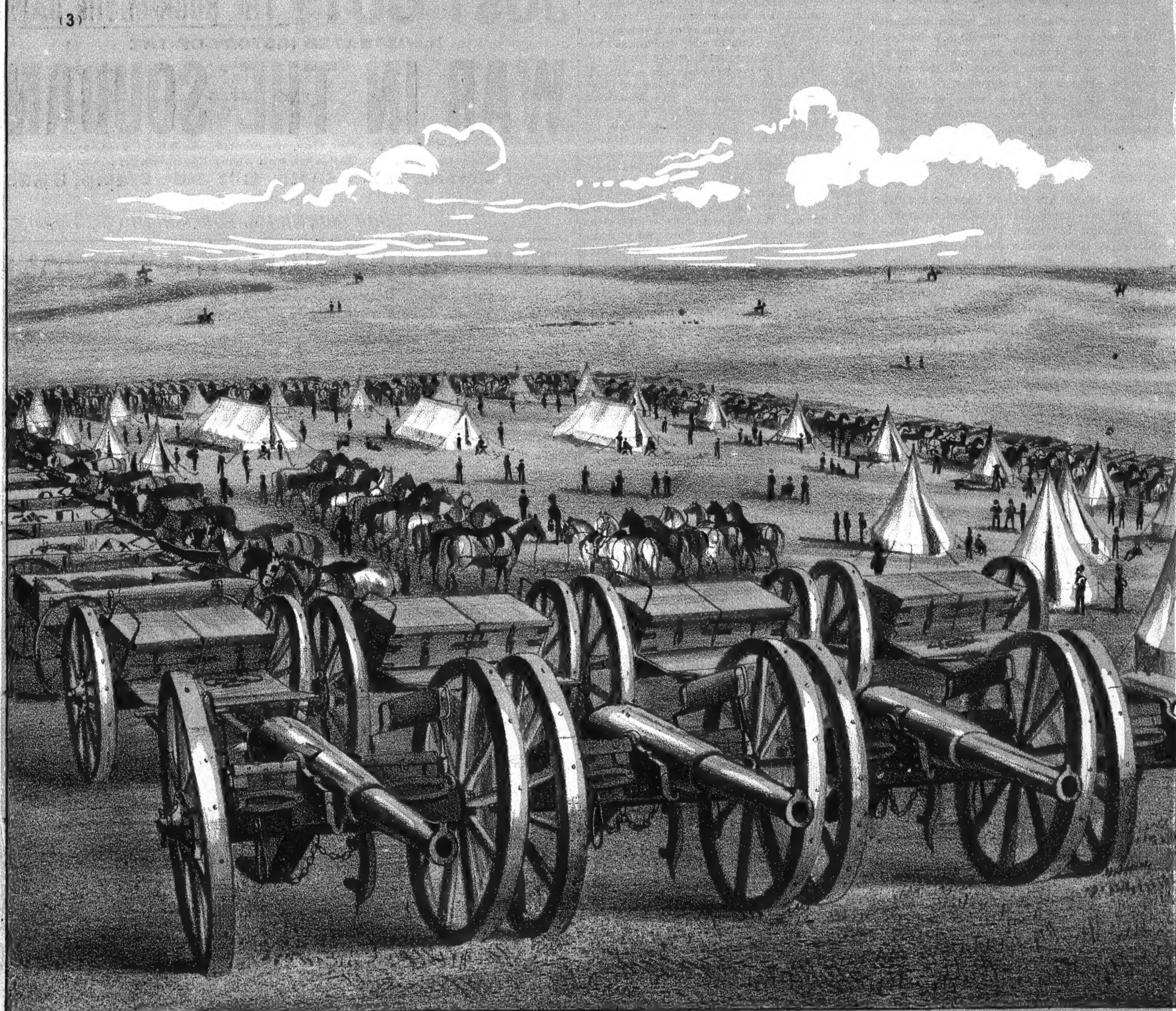
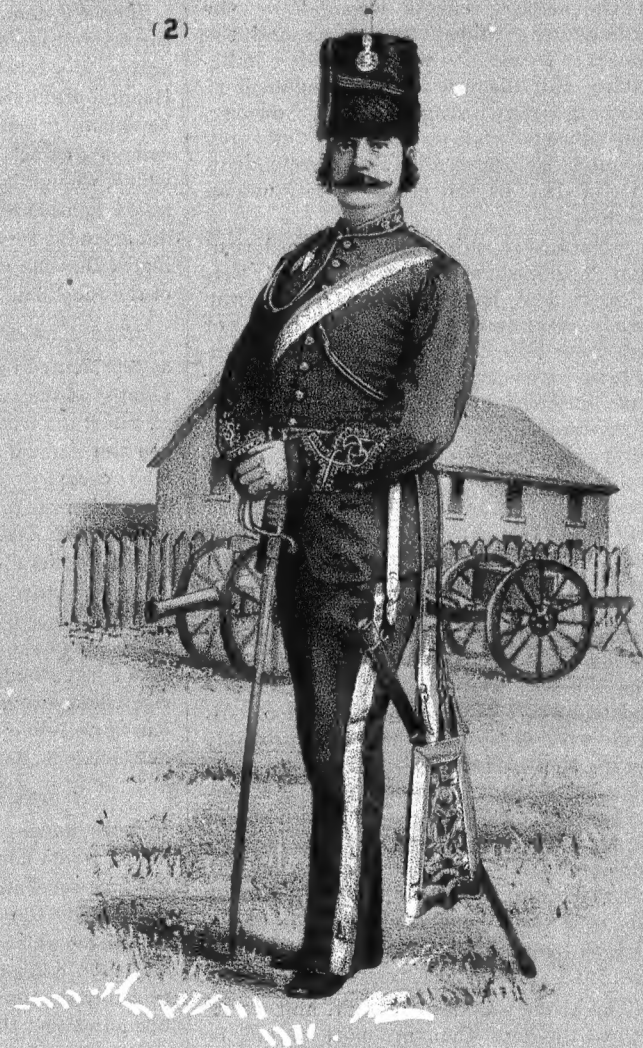
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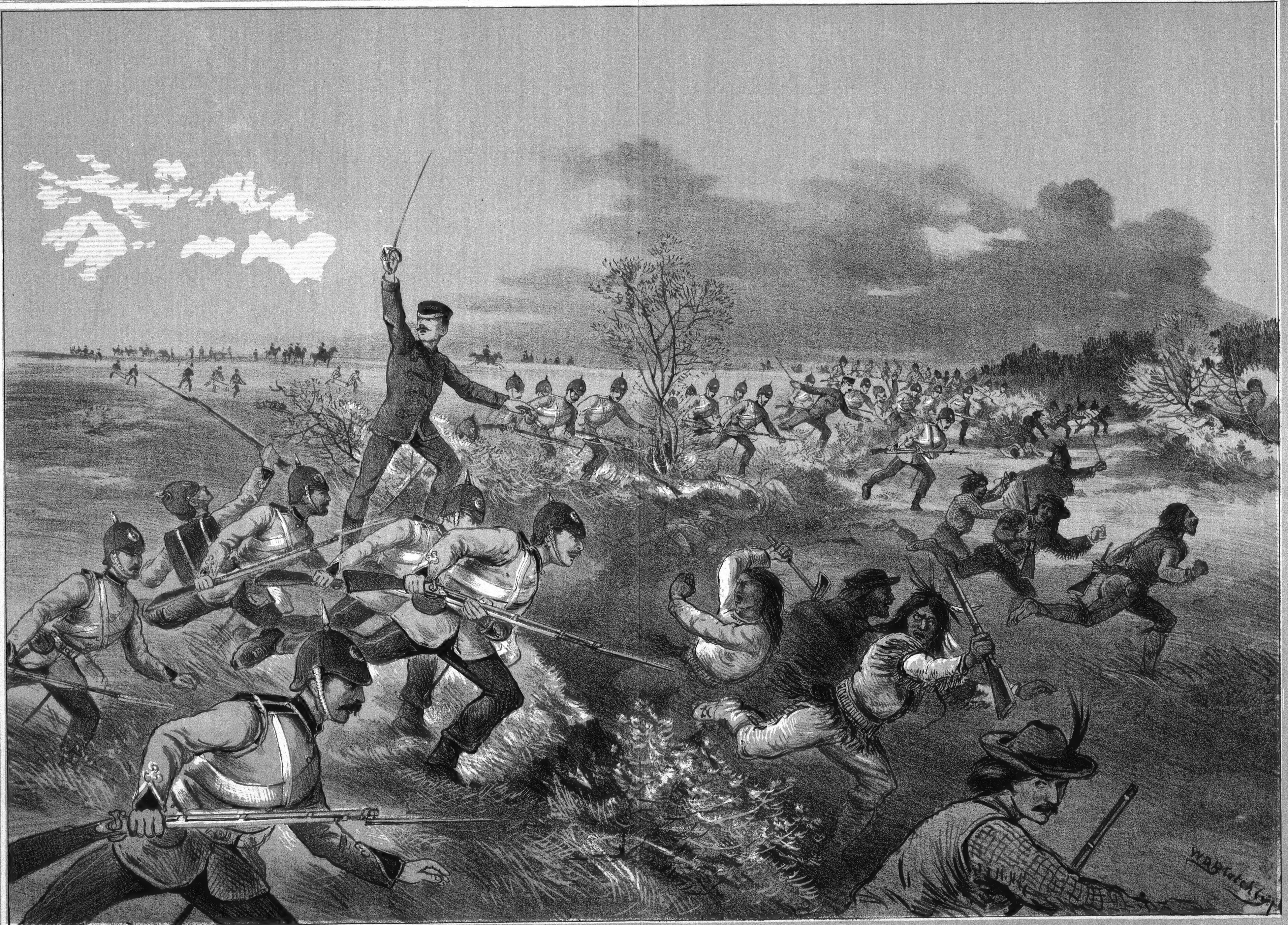


(1) The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur, from a photograph by Cooke. (2) Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.P., commanding the Toronto Field Battery, from a photograph by Hunter & Co. (3) A Zareba in the North-West, from diagram and description by the *Globe's* Correspondent.









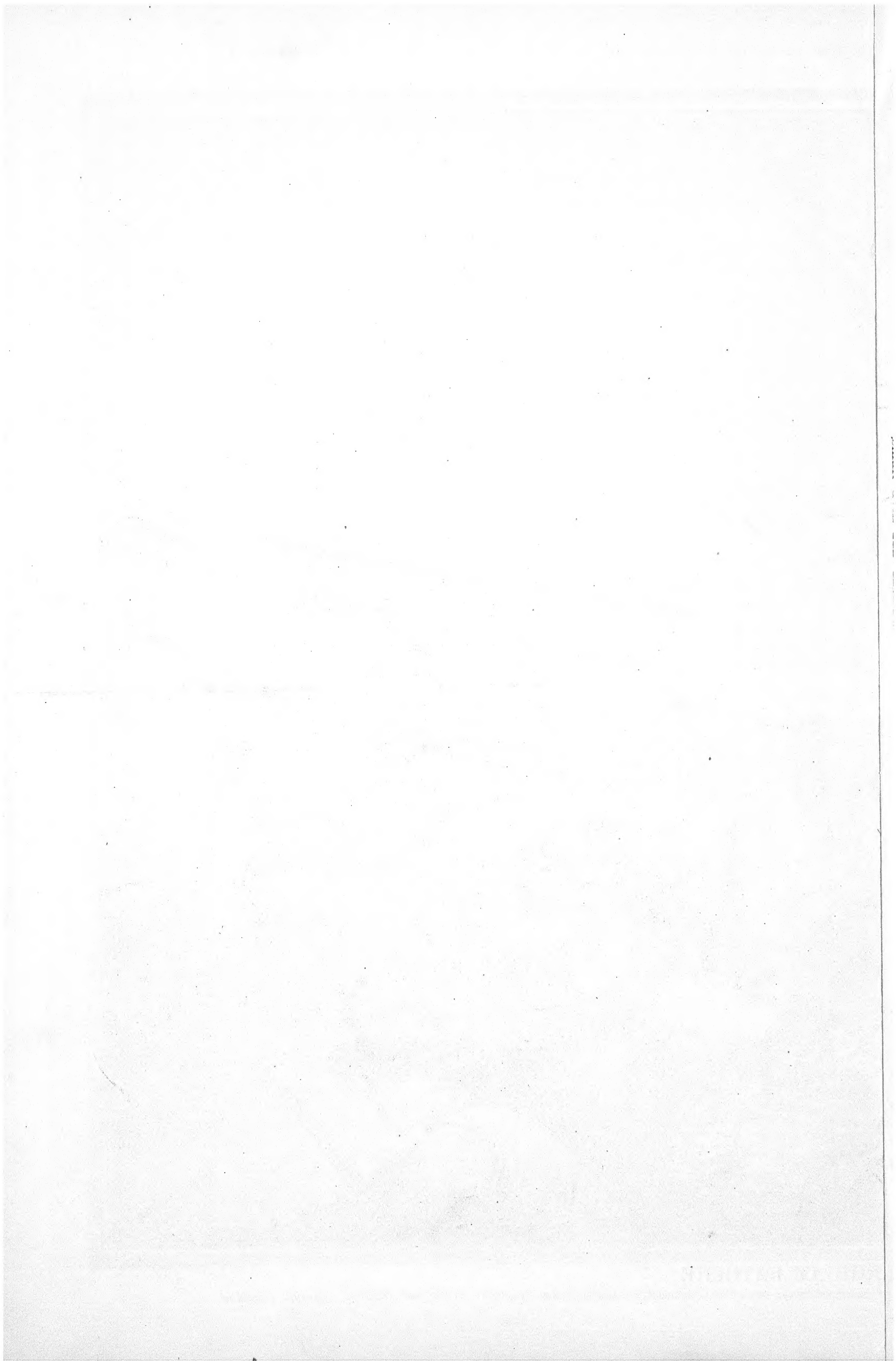
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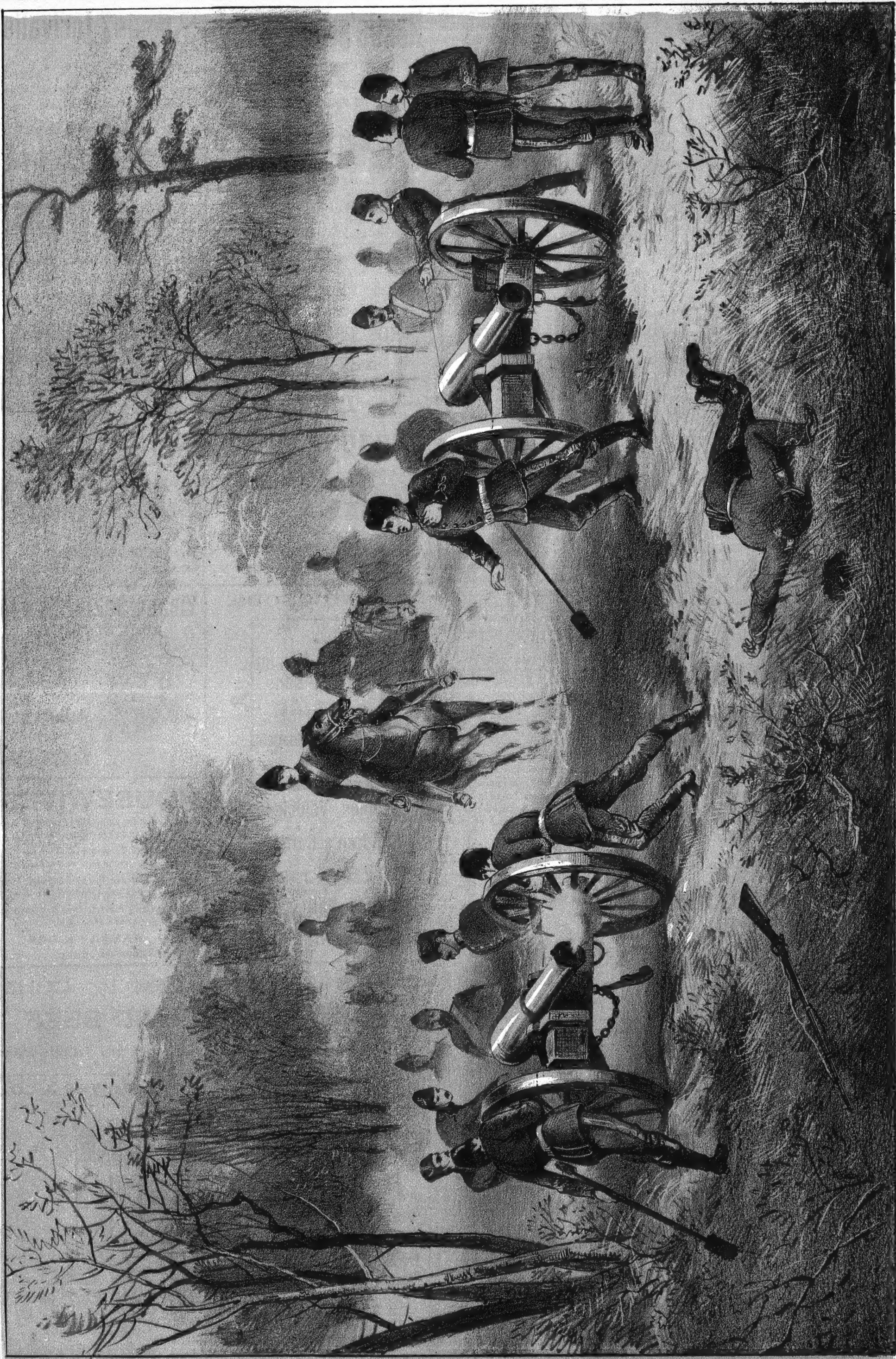
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ARTILLERY SHELLING THE ENEMY AT THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

(From a Sketch by Mr. E. W. Morrison.)

"In the meantime the guns were being moved from point to point so as to obtain the most advantageous positions for shelling the rebels in the ravine. They drove the enemy out of one of the two log houses they occupied, and bowled over and set on fire three adjacent stacks of straw."—*Special to the Mail.*



Midland brigade fell wounded in the memorable bayonet charge at Batoche last Monday. Their names are Lieut. Laidlaw, of Toronto; Sergt. Christie, whose father formerly held a very important position on the Grand Trunk railway; Private Fishley (not Quigley as first reported) both of Bowmanville; and Private Barton, of Cartwright. The latter required to be shot twice before giving up the charge.

#### THE 65TH BATTALION AT PORT ARTHUR.

The Mount Royal Rifles, of Montreal, who form the subject of one of our illustrations this week, are therein shown at Port Arthur, a group of the officers being the most prominent. In spite of the photograph having been reproduced on a not greatly enlarged scale, we believe many of the officers represented will be easily recognized by their friends. This battalion is just now at the front, where it forms part of Gen. Strange's brigade. If the ferocious Big Bear should attempt to show fight, there will be abundance of work for them to do. Major Dugas, one of the officers of the corps, who was ordered home on account of ill health, has recently commenced proceedings against a Toronto newspaper in vindication of the honor of his battalion, which has been foully slandered, if the accusations against it can be proved untrue. Everyone will hope that such vindication may be speedy and complete.

#### LIEUT.-COL. JOHN GRAY, M.P.P.,

Whose portrait appears this week, has commanded the Toronto Field Battery since 1870, and always maintained it in a high state of efficiency. Soon after the rebellion broke out the corps was embodied by order of the Militia Department for active service and went into quarters at the Old Fort, Toronto. The battery turned out in full strength, and the necessary number of horses was readily procured. Some time elapsed before deficiencies of clothing and equipment were supplied, the Department having just then its hands full in forwarding what was required by troops already on their way to the front. Gradually things were put ship-shape, however, and the corps might then have not looked at disadvantage beside a battery of regulars. Last week the unwelcome order arrived to allow the men to return to their civil occupations, to the immense disappointment of the majority, who were "spilling for a fight" with the rebels and had daily been expecting to leave for the North-West. Col. Gray is of Irish descent, and has filled various public positions with credit to himself and advantage to the country. He is a Conservative in politics, and was first returned to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario as the representative of West York at the last general election. In civil life he is the proprietor of extensive nurseries near Toronto.

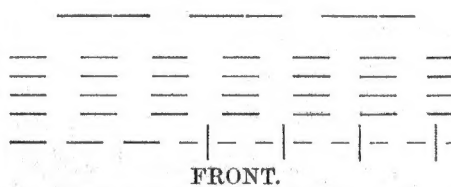
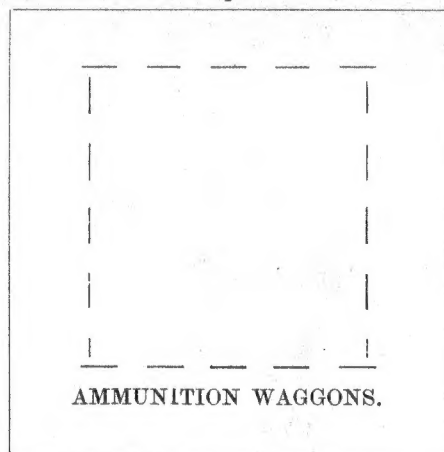
#### ARTILLERY SHELLING THE ENEMY AT FISH CREEK.

THE spirited picture which appears on page 69 represents the excellent service done by the artillerymen of A Battery under Capt. Peters during the engagement at Fish Creek. It will be remembered that at this stage of the operations the galling gun had not yet arrived, and upon the field guns accordingly devolved the work of dislodging the enemy, far too securely entrenched to be dislodged by infantry attack, except with a terrible loss of life. The guns, which are of the 9-pounder M. L. R. pattern, were ably handled, but it was inevitable that the artillerymen drew upon them the fire of the enemy, and thus the casualties were numerous. In order to avoid undue risks, it became necessary, in certain positions, to run the gun forward to the brow of the hill in order to let its fire be effective against the rebels ensconced in the coulees and ravines below, and then run it back again farther than the recoil would take it to enable the gunners to reload without exposure to the bullets of the foe. The account which we have quoted beneath the picture shows clearly that the artillery is mainly due not only the damage inflicted upon the persons of the enemy but the killing of a number of their ponies which they fancied were safe from injury.

#### A ZAREBA IN THE NORTH-WEST.

It has long been the fashion for caravans in South Africa, whether of a military or civil description, to adopt for the night a defensive formation called a "laager," and something similar under the name "zareba" was constantly employed by the British troops in Egypt. Col. Otter's brigade adopted this plan on the line of march from Swift Current to Battleford. Our illustration represents the formation first practised by Gen. Middleton's column during the march from Qu'Appelle

to Clarke's Crossing, as explained by the *Globe* correspondent accompanying it. At this time the force consisted simply of the 90th Battalion, two guns of the Winnipeg Field Battery, two guns of A Battery, and French's scouts. The tents of the troops were outside the square. The same correspondent, in a subsequent letter, gave the following as the formation afterwards adopted:



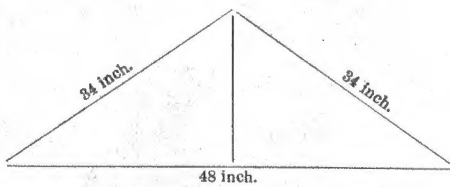
"The teamsters' tents are inside the square. The waggons are formed up in a square, with the ammunition waggons forming the side next the front. The headquarters and hospital tents next it. Then the batteries cover half the front of the square with their guns, their tents being behind them; the infantry cover the other half. This does away with the danger of a stampede killing the troops, but not the teamsters, as their tents are inside the square. The battery horses are tied between the guns, and are right in the front. The teamsters are provided with rifles and 20 rounds of ammunition. The scouts are thrown out in our front and also pickets."

#### APPLICATION OF THE FIRST BANDAGE ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

No. 1.

HAD space permitted, the two pages sketched by Mr. Humme, in illustration of his subject, would have appeared in the present issue; but circumstances oblige us to hold over the second for a future occasion. Now that Canadian troops have had some experience of real warfare, they will appreciate any hint that will afford them practical knowledge of the simplest methods of attending to each other's hurts, pending the arrival of professional surgical aid.

All the bandages shewn in the picture are formed with a piece of white cotton cut in the form of a right angled triangle, the base of which is four feet, the shorter sides being 34 inches, as shewn below:



When properly folded this forms a square three-inch package, inside of which should be packed two small patches of cotton prepared with an ointment composed of three parts of carbolic acid and ten parts of tallow, together with two tufts of clean cotton wadding. This package should be covered with a water-proof envelope and carried in the haversack. In cases where two smaller bandages are found more useful than one large one, the cotton may be cut in two equal halves. A rifle ball often makes two wounds, one where it enters the body, and the other where its exit is made. The small patches prepared with ointment are placed on the wound first, over it the tufts of wadding, and then the bandage.

For wounds in the neck (Fig. 8), the ears, the cheeks, the chin, and the lower jaw (Fig. 10)—also for simple flesh wounds of the limbs (Fig. 5, 6, and 11), or for the fastening of splints or substitutes therefor in cases of shattered bones—the bandage is folded into a strap six inches wide (Fig. 1, 2, and 12). Half the piece will bandage the hand, as in Fig. 3 and 7. In cases of severe injury to the arm the bandage is arranged as in Fig. 4 and 25. Fig. 19 shows the bandaging of breast wounds. In cases of broken bones the limb has to be splinted. Proper splints are not obtainable on the battle-field, of course; but sabres and bayonets (Fig. 2), or their scabbards and rifles (Fig. 12) may be used instead, or even a bundle of reeds and coarse grass, as in Fig. 1. For adjusting the same, the bandage comes in very usefully, and the leather straps and slings of knapsacks and rifles, sword belts, etc., will be found handy.

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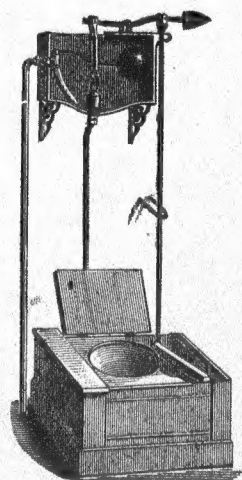
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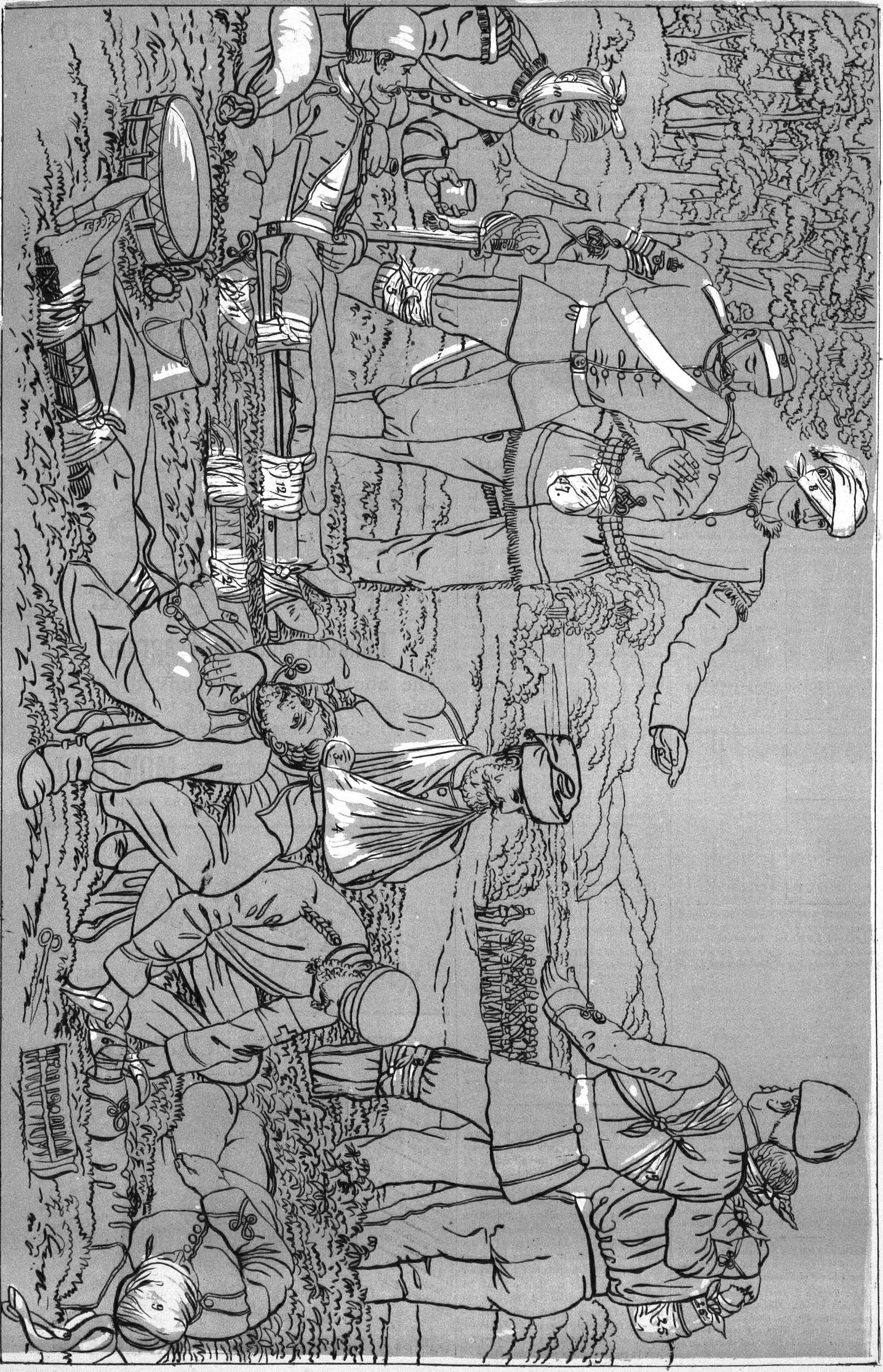
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THE APPLICATION OF THE FIRST BANDAGE ON THE BATTLEFIELD—No. 1.

(From Original Sketches by Mr. J. Humme.)



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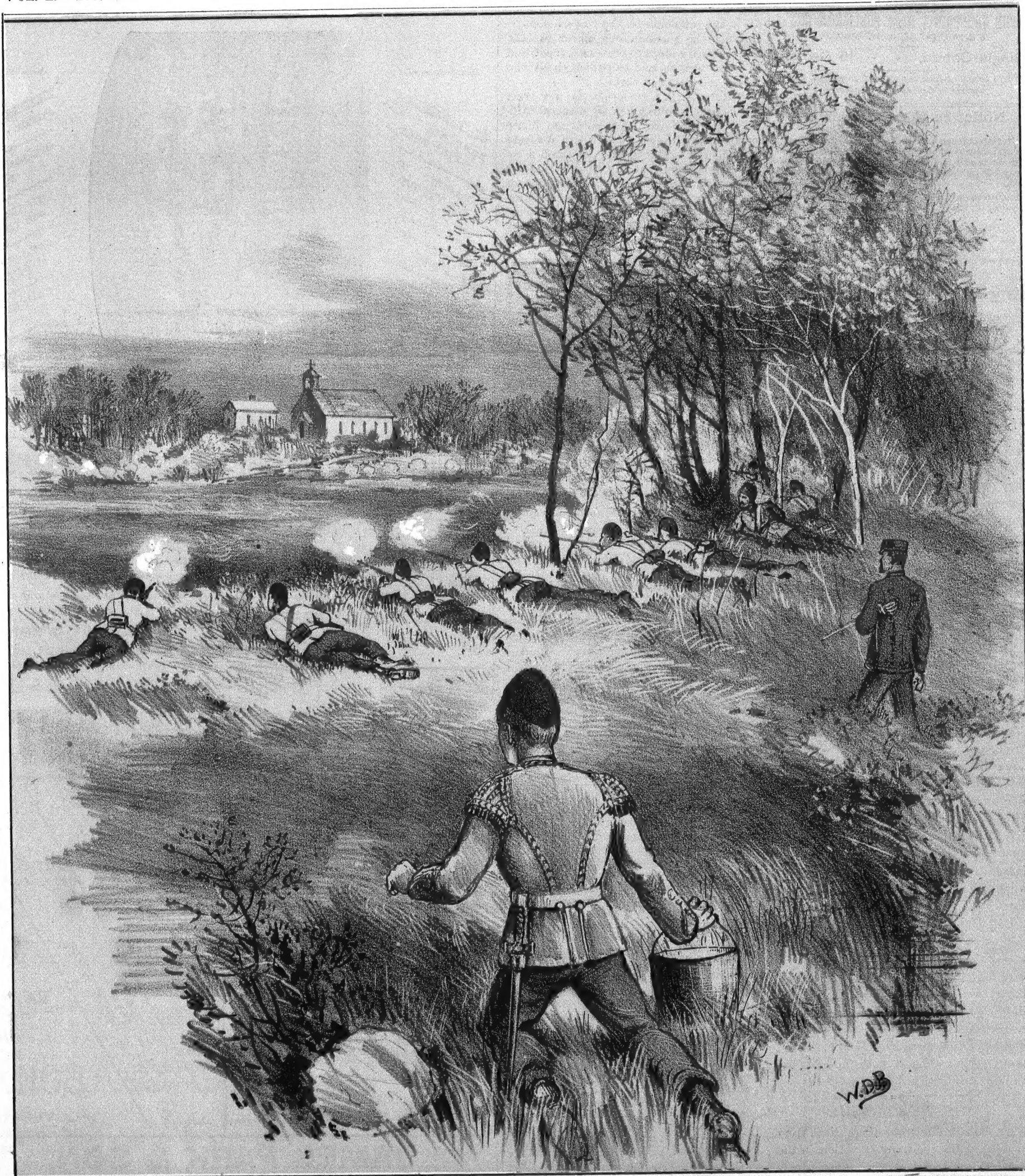
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HOW THE ROYAL GRENADIERS GOT THEIR DINNER BEFORE BATOCHE.

(From a sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. F. W. Curzon.)